

NATIONAL SURVIVAL PLAN FOR SOUTH AFRICA



WHAT NOW?

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

Survival Brochure No. 1.—February, 1965.

FOREWORD

The world is in a state of ferment. The ideological war—or cold war, as it is generally known—is being waged with increasing intensity. International relations are continually being strained to breaking point and peace efforts have, up to now, proved of little avail. The danger of nuclear warfare on a global scale, involving all countries and peoples, remains a serious threat.

It is in these circumstances that the governments of most countries are preparing to safeguard their civilian populations in the event of war. Experience gained from the Second World War has taught us that the mass slaughter of civilians can be averted by early and careful planning and by the advance preparation of means of survival. Such a programme has become all the more important as a result of the devastation that modern weapons can inflict.

Owing to technological advances in the field of guided missiles, distance no longer affords protection to South Africa; in fact, because of its strategic position, South Africa may become one of the main objectives of an enemy power.

The South African Government must take cognizance of what is happening in the world and must plan accordingly. It is therefore following the example of other countries in making provision in times of peace for the preparation and organization of measures to protect the citizens of the country in the event of war or other disaster. The necessary measures are being planned as a joint effort by all government departments, provincial and local authorities, industry and commerce and voluntary organizations. The whole matter is of such vital importance that no one can afford to sit back and say: "Let the Government do it". Every one of us must participate.

Existing services of the Government, Provinces, municipalities and other organizations are being utilized for the survival plan, but these must be augmented to meet exigencies which could arise during a state of emergency. The Government has in principle accepted the financial responsibility for the additional services on a basis to be determined in consultation with those concerned.

Only a broad outline of the survival measures is given in this brochure. The survival programme itself is being planned and organized in detail.

We must plan to ensure our survival. Our civil emergency preparedness programme may be likened to an insurance policy which is taken out to cover a certain eventuality. Should the policy no longer be required, no one would have any regrets; should, on the other hand, the policy be found to have expired when the emergency does arise, the cries of recrimination would be heard far and wide.

I am sure that every citizen will regard these survival measures as being of vital importance, and I appeal to every man and woman to play his or her part in assisting to perfect them.



Minister of Justice.

THE SURVIVAL PLAN FOR SOUTH AFRICA

THE DIVISION OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

The Division of Emergency Planning was created on 1st December, 1962. It is a new division of the Department of Justice. It has been assigned the task of preparing civilian protective measures

against the consequences of enemy action and natural disaster on a national scale. Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tornadoes and floods, fortunately do not occur frequently in our country.

THE NATIONAL SURVIVAL PLAN

The approved national plan comprises the following:—

Information to the public about the threats to the country, the possible effects of nuclear war and the steps which the State is taking to ensure the safety of the civilian population.

Advice to the public on the peacetime preparations which individuals can undertake for their own safety.

Classes and Demonstrations to instruct the public in the basic principles of first-aid and fire-fighting.



PROVISION OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES, MEASURES AND FACILITIES

Evacuation Plans to evacuate civilians from danger or threatened areas, if necessary. These plans must be prepared in advance so that they can be enforced immediately to prevent chaos.

Shelters against aerial bombardment and radio-active fall-out. Existing facilities will as far as possible be utilized for shelter purposes. The C.S.I.R. is busy with research in this field. The steps which individuals should take in their communities and areas in this regard, will be notified. Advice will be given on the means of protection against radio-active fall-out.

Fire-Fighting Services for immediate action against fires resulting from subversive activities, enemy action or other forms of national disaster. The heat-blast caused by a nuclear explosion starts large-scale fires over a wide area.

The likely use of incendiaries in modern warfare must also be kept in mind. Every householder must know what steps to take to prevent and fight all types of fires. A large number of voluntary fire-fighters must be recruited and trained to supplement the existing fire-fighting services.

Rescue Work: This service will be rendered by teams of workers with the basic tasks of rescuing persons and property and of applying first-aid to the injured. The existing rescue teams in fire-fighting services, the mines and industry would not be able to cope with the rescue problems which could arise during a disaster. Suitable organizations will be established to render this essential service.

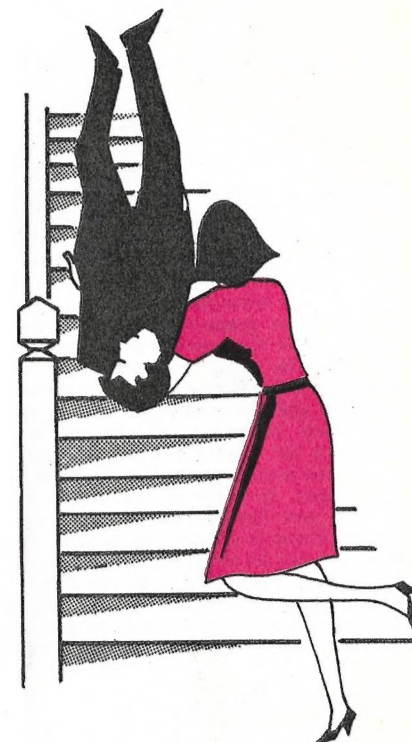


Medical Services for the treatment and care of the sick and injured. These emergency services will be provided by first-aid and ambulance teams, stretcher bearers and medical and nursing personnel at preplanned forward medical posts and in existing and preplanned emergency and field hospitals. Provision has also been made for promoting environmental health in disaster areas. Large numbers of first-aiders, nurses and medical and paramedical personnel are necessary for the performance of this service. Blood-transfusion services for mass casualties are also being planned. The stores and equipment necessary for the provision of medical services are also receiving attention.



Welfare Services, such as the provision of emergency housing and feeding facilities for homeless and displaced persons and measures for the readjustment of communities and individuals after a disaster. These will include the provision of clothing and bedding for displaced persons, steps to ensure the reunion of members of families and facilities for enquiries about missing persons.

Auxiliary Services, such as transport facilities and communication and warning systems, in order to ensure the execution of the survival measures and services. Existing telephone and telegraph systems, the radio service and fire-



department, Police and taxi radio-communication systems will be co-ordinated into an efficient communication system. Dispatch-rider services will be established and particulars of warning signs and signals will be released. All the existing transport facilities will be utilized for the performance of the emergency services.

Plans for the Continuity of Government in order to ensure that the State, provincial authorities and local government in all its forms will continue to operate and function under all circumstances and that they will be able to discharge the responsibilities allocated to them.

Protection of Essential Industries in order to restrict losses of industrial personnel and damage to machinery and equipment to a minimum and to prevent the production of essential commodities from being dislocated. Plans to ensure the survival of workers and personnel during disaster are included.

HOW IS THE TASK CARRIED OUT?

The task is carried out in two main directions: advice and instruction for the public, on the one hand, and, on the other, the establishment of certain organized services. Every individual should know what dangers we may have to face, what precautions he can take, how to act in the event of an emergency and how to apply measures such as first-aid and fire-fighting. Organizations, prepared and equipped to perform under emergency conditions all the services necessary for the survival of the population, are established at the same time. The object in training the public in first-aid and fire-fighting, is to ensure that, in times of emergency, each family or group will be able to act immediately and to help themselves until the organized services come to their assistance. Public courses in the basic principles of first-aid have already been launched.

(Courses in fire-fighting and rescue work will soon follow.)

In establishing the organized services, and in the general implementation of the plan, existing facilities are utilized to the fullest extent. Separate services will not be created for emergencies. The existing services designed merely for peace-time needs, are expanded, equipped and organized in such a way as to ensure that they will be able to meet the demands of emergency conditions. Extra equipment and manpower will, however, be required. Provision has been made in the plan for such extra equipment, and, in order to meet the manpower needs, schemes will be introduced to train and organize volunteers so that they may be used to supplement the personnel of the organized services in times of emergency.

THE JOINT EFFORT

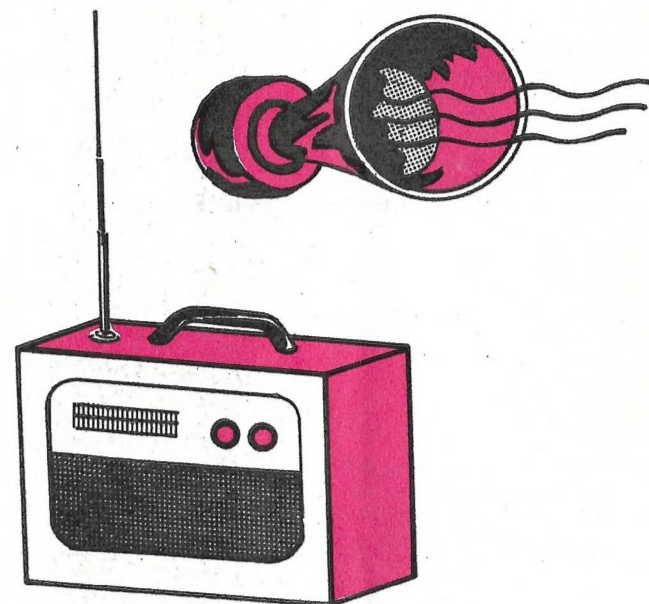
The realization of the plan is not the exclusive task of any single institution. Emergency Planning takes the lead but the execution calls for a marshalling of resources in which the individual, communities, private enterprise and all

levels of government must play a part. Each must make a contribution, the preparations being developed as part of everyone's normal functions and activities.

WHERE AND HOW IS THE PLAN APPLIED?

The Republic has, for control purposes, been divided into five main regions, and within each of these, target areas have been defined. These are the areas on which, because of their relative importance and number of target points, an

enemy is likely to concentrate. Supporting areas around target areas have also been identified. Training programmes are being launched and organized services established first in target areas.



THE MEASURES IN TARGET AREAS

Within each defined area the local community is kept informed and is provided with guidance; training and instruction courses are arranged and the organized services are established and

expanded. All these measures are being properly co-ordinated and adapted to local needs, and plans are formulated to ensure effective and fully co-ordinated action in times of emergency.

THE AREA CONTROLLER

A full-time official is responsible for the implementation of the measures within a target area. He is appointed by the Minister of Justice and functions under the direction of the Division of Emergency Planning.

The Area Controller will in times of emergency also be in control of the organized services and be invested with authority to apply all the prepared measures in combating the emergency.

YOUR CONTRIBUTION

The main purpose of the national plan is to afford protection to yourself and your family and your neighbours and fellow South Africans. The Government takes the initiative and provides the means, but the plan can only be executed efficiently and successfully with the positive assistance and participation of all citizens.

WATCH THE PRESS AND LISTEN TO
THE RADIO FOR PARTICULARS
ABOUT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE PLANS IN YOUR AREA.

Gebiedskontroleur/Area Controller,
Afdeling Noodbeplanning/Division of Emergency Planning,
Elaresegebou/Building Tel. 763-4651
ROODEPOORT.

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Gebiedskontroleur/Area Controller,
Afdeling Noodbeplanning/Division of Emergency Planning,
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U BYDRAE

Die uitvoerende taak binne elke bepaalde gebied is die verantwoordelijkheid van 'n gebiedsbeheerder, geneem Gebiedskontroleur, wat deur die Minister van Justisie aangestel word en sy pligte onder toesig van die Afdeling Noodbeplanning uitvoer.

Die gebiedskontroleur sal ook in tye van nood die oorrhoofse beheer oor die georganiseerde dienste voer en is met die gesag en plig beklee om al die voorbereide middele aan te wend om die noodtoestand die hoof te bied.

HOU DIE PERS DOP EN LUISTER NA
DIE RADIO VIR BESONDERHEDE
VAN DIE UITVOERING VAN DIE
PLANNE IN U GEBIED.

Die hoofdoel van die nasionale plan is om beskerming vir u, u gesin, u bure en u mede-Suid-Afrikane te bied. Die Regering neem die leiding en verskaf die middele, maar die plan kan slegs met die daadwerklake steun en deelname van die hele bevolking doeltreffend uitgevoer word.

DIE GEBIEDSKONTROLEUR

besonderhede oor waarskuwingstekens en -seine vrygestel word. Al die bestaande vervoermiddels sal gebruik word om die nooddienste mee uit te voer.

Planne vir die Voortsetting van Regering om te verseker dat die Staat, Provinsiale Administrasies en plaaslike regering in al sy vorms in staat is om onder alle omstandighede te funksioneer en die pligte wat ingevolge die beplanning opgedra is, uit te voer.

HOE WORD DIE TAAK UITGEVOER?

Twee hoofrigtings word gevolg. Eersyds, voorligting aan en onderrig van die publiek en, andersyds, die instelling van bepaalde georganiseerde dienste. Elke individu moet weet watter gevaar ons land bedreig, watter voorbereidings hy self daarteen kan tref, hoe om in noodtoestande op te tree en hoe om maatreëls soos noodhulp en brandbestryding toe te pas. Gelyktydig word organisasies in die lewe geroep en toegerus om onder noodtoestande al die dienste te verrig wat vir die oorlewing van die bevolking nodig is. Die onderrig van die publiek in noodhulp en brandbestryding is om te verseker dat elke gesin of groep in tyd van nood in staat is om onmiddellik op te tree en hulself te bedien totdat die georganiseerde dienste opdaag.

Onderrigkursusse vir die publiek in die basiese beginsels van noodhulp is reeds van stapel gestuur. Weldra volg kursusse in brandbestryding en reddingswerk.

DIE SAMESNOERING VAN KRAGTE

Die uitvoering van die plan is nie die taak van net 'n enkele instelling nie. Die Afdeling Noodbeplanning staan aan die spits maar die uitvoering van die plan vereis 'n samesnoering van kragte waarby die individu die gemeenskap,

Beskerming van Noodsaaklike Bedrywe om die verlies van nywerheidspersoneel en skade aan masjinerie en uitrusting tot die minimum te beperk om sodoende versteuring in produksie van lewensbelangrike dinge te verhoed. Planne om die oorlewing van die personeel en werkers in die bedryf tydens 'n ramp te verseker is hierby ingesluit.

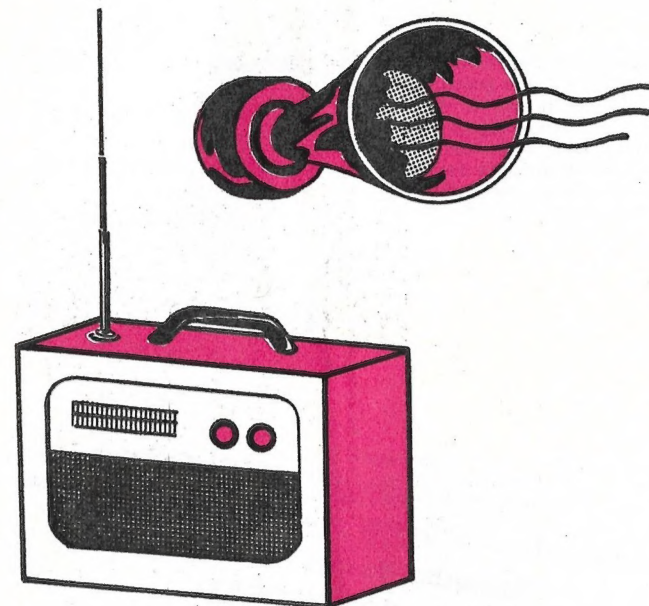
Met die instelling van georganiseerde dienste en in die algemene uitvoering van die plan word daar deurgaans van bestaande dienste gebruik gemaak. Afsonderlike dienste vir noodtoestande word nie gestig nie. Wat wel gedoen word, is om die bestaande diens, wat bloot vir vredestrydse behoeftes ingerig is, in so 'n mate uit te brei, toe te rus en te organiseer dat dit aan die eise van 'n noodtoestand sal kan voldoen. Hiervoor word bykomstige uitrusting en mannekrag vereis. Vir sulke bykomstige uitrusting word daar in die beplanning voorsiening gemaak en wat mannekrag betref, sal daar weldra skemas ingestel word om vrywilligers uit die gemeenskap spesiaal op te lei en te organiseer sodat hulle in tyd van nood ingeskakel kan word om die georganiseerde dienste doeltreffend aan te vul.

private ondernemings en alle vlakke van regering betrek word. Elkeen moet sy bydrae lewer en die voorbereidings word as deel van almal se normale funksies en bedrywighede ontwikkel.

WAAR EN HOE WORD DIE PLAN TOEGEPAS?

Die Republiek is vir beheerdoeleindes in vyf hoofstreke ingedeel en binne elk is daar teikengebiede bepaal. Teikengebiede is die gebiede waarop 'n vyand na alle waarskynlikheid vanweë hul belangrikheid en hul getal skywe sal

konsentreer. Rondom teikengebiede is weer hulpgebiede bepaal. Die opleidingsprogramme en die georganiseerde dienste word eerste in die teikengebiede ingestel.



DIE MAATREËLS IN TEIKENGBIEDE

Die plaaslike gemeenskap word binne elke aldus bepaalde gebied ingelig, voorgelig en onderrig. Die georganiseerde dienste waarvoor die plan voorsiening maak, word ingestel en

uitgebou en al hierdie maatreëls behoorlik saamgesnoer en by die plaaslike omstandighede aangepas, en verder word planne beraam vir daadwerklike en gekoördineerde optrede in tye van nood.

VOORSIENING VAN DIE VOLGENDE MAATREËLS, GERIEWE EN DIENSTE

Ontruimingsplanne om burgerlikes uit bedreigde of gevaargebiede te verwyder indien die nood dit vereis. Hierdie planne moet vooraf gereed wees sodat dit onmiddellik toegepas kan word, anders kan chaos ontstaan.

Skuilgeriewe teen lugbombardement en teen radio-aktiewe neerslag. Bestaande ruimte sal waar moontlik as skuiling aangewend word. Die W.N.N.R. onderneem die navorsing in dié verband. Die stappe wat individue in hul gemeenskap en gebied in die verband moet doen, sal bekend gemaak word. Daar sal voorligting verskaf word oor die stappe wat gedoen kan word ter beskerming teen radio-aktiewe neerslag.



Brandbestrydingsdienste om onmiddellik op te tree waar brand ontstaan as gevolg van ondermynende bedrywighede, 'n vyandelike aanval of ander nasionale rampe. Grootse brande oor 'n wye gebied volg op die hitte-uitstraling na 'n kernontploffing. Die waarskynlike gebruik van brandbomme in die moderne oorlogvoering moet ook mee rekening gehou word. Elke huisbewoner moet vertrou wees met die vereistes hoe om alle soorte brande te voorkom en om dit te blus. Baie vrywillige brandbestryders moet gewerf en opgelei word om bestaande brandweerdienste aan te vul.

Reddingswerk. Die diens bestaan uit spanne werkers met die basiese taak om lewens en eiendom te red en noodhulp aan beseerdes te verleen. Die bestaande reddingspanne van brandwre, die myne

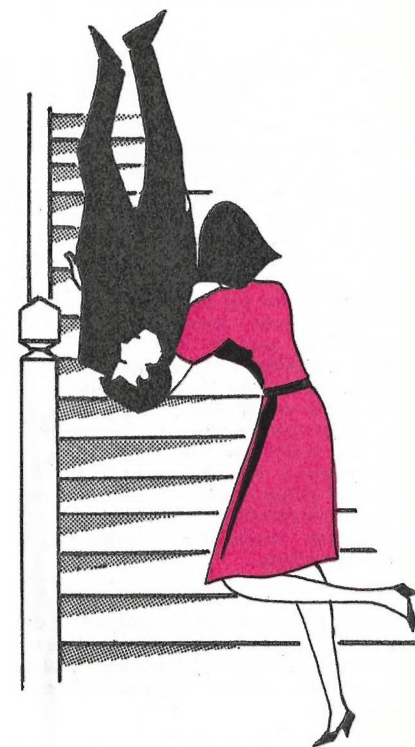
en die nywerheid kan nie die reddingsprobleme wat tydens 'n ramp sal ontstaan, die hoof bied nie. Geskikte organisasies sal gestig word om hierdie noodsaaklike diens te lewer.

Mediese Dienste vir die behandeling en versorging van siekes en beseerdes. Dié noodgeriewe sal verskaf word deur noodhulp- en ambulansspanne, baardrers en mediese en verplegingspersoneel by beplande mediese voorposeenhede en vir behandeling en versorging van siekes en beseerdes in bestaande en voorafbeplande nood- en veldhospitale. Voorsiening is ook gemaak om die omgewingsgesondheid in getrefde en geteisterde gebiede te bevorder. Groot



getalle noodhelpers, verpleërs en verpleegsters, medici en paramedici is nodig om hierdie diens te lewer. Bloedoortappings aan massa-ongevale word ook beplan. Daar moet ook rekening gehou word met voorrade en uitrusting waarmee hierdie nooddiens uitgevoer moet word.

Versorgingsdienste soos noodhuisvesting en -voeding aan dakloses en ontwrigtes en welsynsdienste vir die heraanpassing van gemeenskappe en individue na 'n ramp. Dit sluit in die verskaffing van klere en beddegoed aan ontwrigte persone, stappe om die hereniging van gesinslede te verseker en geriewe vir navrae oor vermiste persone.



Hulpdienste soos vervoergeriewe en kommunikasie- en waarskuwingstelsels om die oorlewingsdienste en -maatreëls mee uit te voer.

Die bestaande telefoon- en telegraafstelsels, die radio en die brandweer-, polisie- en huurmotorradio-kommunikasie sal in een doeltreffende kommunikasiestelsel gekoördineer word. Boodskappersdienste sal ingestel word en

VOORWOORD

Die wêreld verkeer in 'n toestand van onrus. Die ideologiese oorlog, of koue oorlog, soos dit algemeen bekend staan, word met toenemende hewigheid gevoer. Internasionale betrekkinge word voortdurend tot breekpunt toe gespan en vredes pogings het tot nog toe weinig sukses behaal. Die gevaar van 'n kernoorlog op wêreldskaal, wat alle lande en volke sal raak, duur voort.

Dit is in hierdie omstandighede dat die regerings van die meeste lande gereed maak om hul burgerlike bevolking teen die gevolge van oorlog te beveilig. Die ondervinding van die Tweede Wêreldoorlog het geleer dat die grootskaalse uitwissing van burgerlike persone voorkom kan word deur die vroegtydige en sorgvuldige beplanning en die voorbereiding van oorlewingsmaatreëls. Die verwoesting wat die moderne wapens kan veroorsaak, maak hierdie maatreëls steeds van groter belang.

As gevolg van tegnologiese vooruitgang op die gebied van geleide projektele, bied afstand nie meer soos voorheen beskerming aan Suid-Afrika nie. Trouens, Suid-Afrika mag weens sy strategiese ligging een van die belangrikste doelwitte van 'n vyand wees.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering moet ook kennis neem van wat in die wêreld gebeur en dienoreenkomstig beplan. Hy volg derhalwe die voorbeeld van ander lande na en berei hom voor om die bevolking van die land in tyd van oorlog, of ander rampe, te beskerm. Die nodige maatreëls word gesamentlik deur alle staatsdepartemente, provinsiale en plaaslike owerhede, die nywerheid, die handel en vrywillige organisasies beplan. Die saak is so lewensbelangrik dat niemand durf terugsit nie en sê „Laat die Regering dit doen“. Elkeen van ons moet sy of haar deel bydra.

Bestaande dienste van die Regering, die Provinsies, Munisipaliteite en ander organisasies word vir die oorlewingsplan aangewend, maar hulle moet uitgebrei word om dringende behoeftes wat in 'n noodtoestand kan ontstaan die hoof te bied. Die Regering het in beginsel die finansiële aanspreeklikheid vir die aanvulling van bestaande dienste aanvaar op 'n basis wat in oorlog met belanghebbendes bepaal sal word.

Die oorlewingsmaatreëls vir die land is net in breë trekke hierin geskets. Dit word breedvoerig beplan en georganiseer.

Ons moet beplan om ons voortbestaan te verseker. Die program vir burgerlike noodgereedheid kan met 'n versekeringspolis vergelyk word. Dit word uitgeneem om voorsiening te maak vir 'n sekere gebeurlikheid. Wanneer die polis nie meer nodig is nie, sal niemand hom daarvoor bekla nie; maar, aan die ander kant, as daar 'n noodtoestand ontstaan en die ontdekking word dan gedoen dat die polis verval het, sal die uitroep van verwyt ver weerklink.

Ek is seker dat elke landsburger hierdie oorlewingsmaatreëls as van lewensbelang sal beskou en ek doen 'n beroep op elke man en vrou om sy of haar deel by te dra om dit te verwesenlik.



Minister van Justisie.

DIE OORLEWINGSPLAN VIR SUID-AFRIKA

DIE AFDELING NOODBEPLANNING

Die Afdeling Noodbeplanning is op 1 Desember 1962 as 'n nuwe Afdeling van die Departement van Justisie geskep. Dit is belas met die taak om op landswye grondslag voorsorg vir die beskerming

van burgerlikes teen die gevolge van vyandelike optrede en natuurrampe te tref. Natuurrampe soos aardbewings, orkane en oorstromings, kom gelukkig nie dikwels in ons land voor nie.

DIE NASIONALE OORLEWINGSPLAN

Die goedgekeurde nasionale plan behels die volgende:—

Inligting wat aan die publiek verstrek word om hulle op die hoogte te hou van die bedreigings vir ons land, die moontlike uitwerking van kernoorlog en die maatreëls wat van staatsweë ter beveiliging van die burgerlike bevolking getref word;

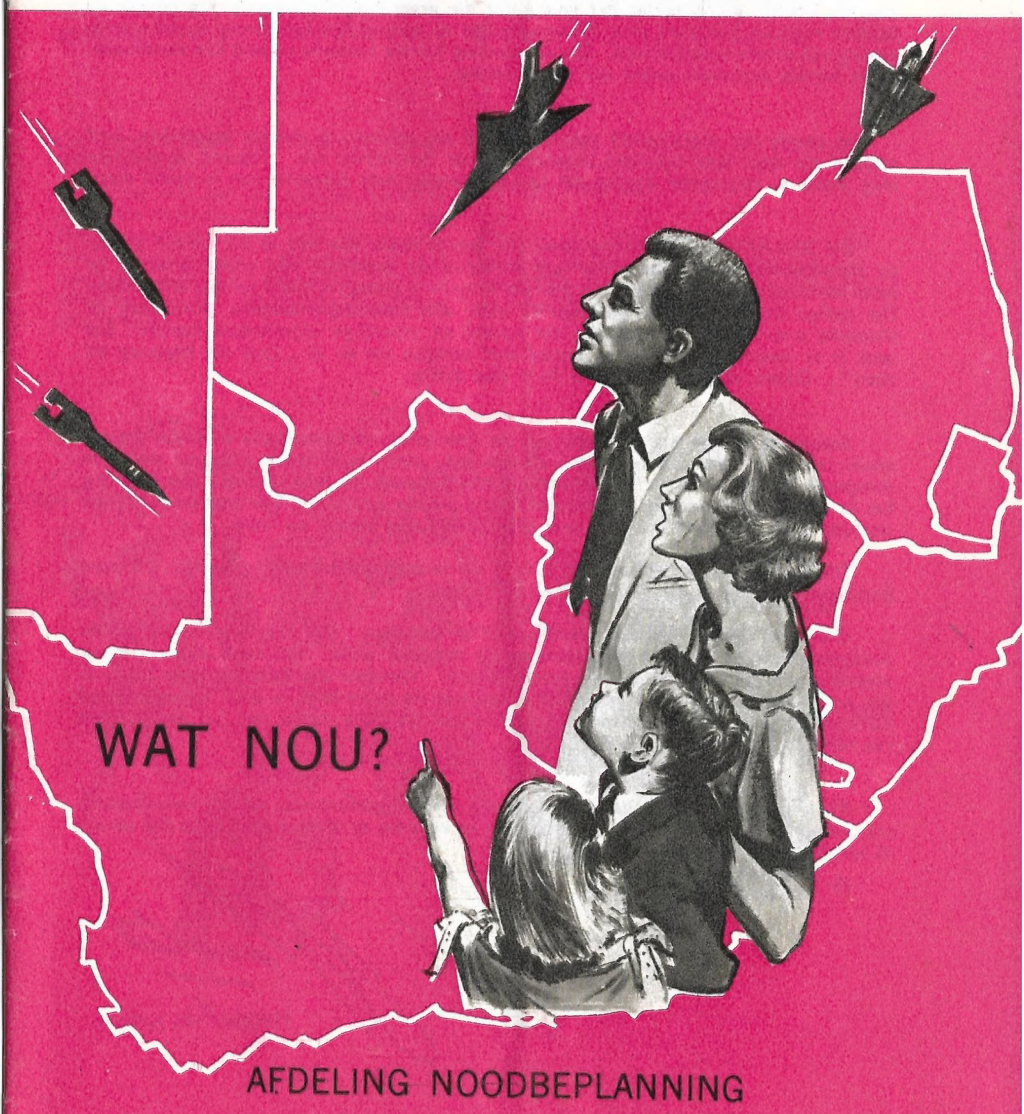
Advies aan die publiek oor die voorbereidings wat hulle self vir hul beveiliging kan tref;

Klasse en Demonstrasies om die publiek in die basiese beginsels van maatreëls soos noodhulp (eerstehulp) en brandbestryding te onderrig.



NASIONALE OORLEWINGSPLAN

VIR SUID-AFRIKA



WAT NOU?

The illustration depicts a family of three—a man, a woman, and a young child—looking upwards with expressions of concern or confusion. They are positioned in the foreground, with the man pointing towards a map of South Africa that serves as the background. The map is outlined in white against a solid red field. Several fighter jets are shown flying over the map, leaving white smoke trails. The overall style is that of a mid-20th-century political poster.

AFDELING NOODBEPLANNING

Oorlewingsbrosjyre No. 1.—Februarie 1965.